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you are observing the same individual year after year. A little light may be thrown on the problem by watching animals kept in captivity under conditions as nearly natural as possible.

Early in July, 1912, I captured two adults of *Hyla versicolor* and have kept them since in a vivarium consisting of an old aquarium tank a foot wide and two feet long, covered with a pane of glass, floored with moss and planted with ferns and other plants where the frogs could climb. This was kept in the living room where the temperature is comparatively constant. The result of this was that after the first year or two the frogs were more or less active all winter instead of hibernating and this fact may have some bearing on their longevity. They would always eat freely any insects small enough to swallow, their favorite prey being flies and small moths, though cutworms were never refused. Both frogs thrived until the spring of 1919 when one grew thin and died about the first of May. On May 10, the second ate a moth, but a day or two later refused to eat and died May 15, after growing very thin. Seven years plus is all that I can say of the age of these frogs.

In the same vivarium I am still keeping a big specimen of *Ambystoma maculatum* captured in April, 1912. It was seven inches long at that time and doubtless adult, so its age is as uncertain as that of the Hylas.

PHILIP H. POPE,
Manchester, Me.

BLOOD EXPELLING OF THE HORNED LIZARDS IN MEXICO.

In connection with the expulsion of blood from the eyes of horned lizards, it may be of interest to note the names of two Mexican species in which this interesting phenomenon has been observed by a Mexican herpetologist, Sr. Carlos Cuesta Terrón.

Phrynosoma orbicularia Wiegman and *P. taurus* Cope are both abundant in the Valley of Mexico, and specimens of both species when rubbed on the top of the head have time and again been observed to expel blood from the eyes as a result. This experiment, according to Sr. Cuesta, is almost invariably successful in the afternoons during the summer, or, in other words, when the animal's sensitivity is warmed up to its greatest intensity by the hottest weather. In the winter, or after long confinement in unnatural surroundings, the lizards rarely respond in the same manner.

PAUL D. R. RUTHLING,
Mexico City.

CLEMMYS MUHLENBERGI AT LAKE GEORGE, NEW YORK.

Numbers of northern records have recently been published for Muhlenberg's turtle, and as I have been guilty of overlooking some of these, I take pleasure in calling attention to the northernmost record for this species, which the recent writers on the subject seem to have overlooked.

Dr. A. K. Fisher, in the *American Naturalist* for 1887, page 672, published a brief note entitled "Muhlenberg's Tortoise (*Chelopus muhlenbergi* Schweigger) at Lake George, N. Y."

The specimens were taken at the head of Dunham's Bay, in a sphagnum bog.

E. R. DUNN,
Alexandria, Virginia.